

REMARKS

Prior to this amendment, claims 1-17 are pending in the subject application.

By the instant amendment, applicant provides a substitute specification to remedy the deficiencies of the originally filed specification, as indicated by the Examiner in the outstanding Office Action. In addition, applicant amends each of the pending claims to remedy similar deficiencies of a typographical/idiomatic nature or related to phraseology/terminology.

Applicant notes with appreciation the Examiner's acknowledgement of applicant's claim for foreign priority and receipt of a certified copy of the priority document.

Claims 1-17, as amended, are presented to the Examiner for further prosecution on the merits.

A. Introduction

In the outstanding Office Action, the Examiner raised concerns that the specification contains errors of a typographical/idiomatic nature in addition to errors related to terminology/phraseology. The Examiner rejected claims 1-17 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

B. The Specification

In the outstanding Office Action, the Examiner stated:

An Examination of the Application reveals that the written specification contains phraseology/terminology that is quite different from that which is generally accepted in the art, i.e. "cigarette leaves" (page 10, 2nd paragraph). Also, the instant Application appears to be a literal translation into English from a foreign document and is replete with grammatical and idiomatic errors, i.e., "Eum-Yang-Kwak...prevents helps to prevent mouth from becoming dry and removes bad odor, it

will help promote the health of the smoker and relieves resistance to smoking and provides fresh and pleasant feeling.” (Page 2, 3rd paragraph). Additionally, the Examiner notes typographic errors, (i.e., “playcodi” should be changed to – platycodi– throughout the specification and in the claims).

Office Action of March 13, 2003, at p. 2.

In view of the Examiner’s comments as set forth above, applicant respectfully submits a substitute specification to correct errors of a typographical/idiomatic nature, as well as errors with respect to phraseology/terminology. No new matter is introduced by the substitute specification.

In view of the amendments made to the specification of the present application, applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the specification of the present application.

C. ~~Asserted Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph~~

In the outstanding Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-17 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. Moreover, the Examiner stated, “[t]he claims appear to be a literal translation into English from a foreign document and are replete with grammatical, idiomatic and typographic errors.” *Office Action of March 13, 2003, at p. 3.* By the instant amendment, applicant amends each of the pending claims to correct errors of a typographical/idiomatic nature, as well as errors with respect to phraseology/terminology.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of claims 1-17 are respectfully requested.

Claim 1

With regard to claim 1, the Examiner stated: “because of the recitation that the herb mixture ‘into tobacco leaves are crushed,’ it is not clear whether the herb mixture is crushed first, then mixed with tobacco leaves or whether the herb mixture is crushed/cut with the tobacco leaves.” *Office Action of March 13, 2003, at p. 3.*

Applicant has amended claim 1 to clarify this matter. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1 are respectfully requested.

Claim 2

With regard to claim 2, the Examiner stated: "the recitation makes it unclear as to whether or not the eum-yang-kwak is added to the rest of the herb mixture." *Id.*

Applicant has amended claim 2 to clarify this matter. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 2 are respectfully requested.

Claims 3, 7 and 12

With regard to claims 3, 7 and 12, the Examiner stated: "the ratio recitation is not clear." *Id.*

Applicant has amended claims 3, 7 and 12 to clarify this matter. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of claims 3, 7 and 12 are respectfully requested.

Claims 8 and 11

With regard to claims 8 and 11, the Examiner indicated that there is insufficient antecedent basis for the limitation "eum-yang kwak." *Id.*

Applicant has amended claims 8 and 11 to clarify this matter. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of claims 8 and 11 are respectfully requested.

D. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of claims 1-17 are respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes that additional discussions or information might advance the prosecution of the instant application, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below to expedite resolution of any outstanding issues.


In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested, and an early and favorable action upon pending claims is hereby requested.



Respectfully submitted,

LEE & STERBA, P.C.

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PETITION and
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT CHARGE AUTHORIZATION

This document and any concurrently filed papers are believed to be timely. Should any extension of the term be required, applicant hereby petitions the Director for such extension and requests that any applicable petition fee be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-1645.

If fee payment is enclosed, this amount is believed to be correct. However, the Director is hereby authorized to charge any deficiency or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-1645.

Any additional fee(s) necessary to effect the proper and timely filing of the accompanying papers may also be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-1645.



PREPARATION OF TOBACCO HAVING
REDUCED CONTENTS OF {
TAR AND} NICOTINE AND TAR

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a method for the preparation of tobacco, specifically to a method for the preparation of tobacco having reduced contents of tar and nicotine by adding ~~{platycodi}~~ **platycodi** radix (broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) and peach kernel (persicae semen) or Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanum*)) into tobacco leaves which have been cut into a specified size to reduce the toxicity of tobacco, to remove the nicotine and tar contained in the tobacco and to improve the fragrance of tobacco, by which an improvement of health can be achieved by smoking the tobacco.

~~{Platycodi}~~**[0002]** **Platycodi** radix (broad bellflower) of 2-3 years old, ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) of 1 year old and peach kernel (persicae semen) or Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanom*)) are dried under shade and are pulverized into a size of 100-130 meshes and are mixed together in an equal proportion.

[0003] The mixture of ~~{platycodi}~~ **platycodi** radix (broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) and peach kernel (persicae semen) or Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanum*)) ~~{is}~~ **are** mixed ~~{to}~~ **into** tobacco leaves which have been cut into a specific size at the proportion of 0.9% herb mixture and 99.1% tobacco leaves to manufacture cigarette and/or tobacco, thereby improving **the** fragrance of and removing nicotine and tar contents in tobacco.

[0004] The formula can be changed by 60% of the sliced tobacco leaves which contain 0.9% herb mixture to 39.1% Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanum*)) or 59.6% tobacco leaves to 39.5% Eum-yang-kwak.

[0005] As mild smoke produced by the tobacco product of the present invention causes no coughing, and ~~{KARAE}~~ it will neither displease the smoker himself nor the people around him. Furthermore, as Eum-yang-kwak ~~{prevents}~~ helps to prevent the mouth from becoming dry and removes bad odor, it will also help promote the health of the smoker ~~{and relieves resistance to smoking and provides}~~ while providing a fresh and pleasant ~~{feeling}~~ taste.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0006] The present invention relates to a method for the preparation of tobacco, specifically to a method for the preparation of tobacco having reduced tar and nicotine content by adding ~~{platycodi}~~ platycodi radix (broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) and peach kernel (*Persicae semen*) or Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herba tea (*Epimedium koreanum*)) into tobacco leaves which have been cut in a specified size to reduce the toxicity of tobacco, to remove the nicotine and tar contained in the tobacco and to improve the fragrance of tobacco, by which an improvement of health can be achieved by smoking the tobacco.

[0007] In general, since tobacco smoke has a great and serious toxicity, tobacco smoke ~~{causes much harms to a}~~ is harmful to the smoker ~~{himself}~~ as well as to those around the smoker.

[0008] In addition, nicotine and tar contained in the tobacco are carried ~~{on}~~ in the tobacco smoke and ~~{then introduced and accumulated in the lung of the people to cause a lung cancer and an esophageal cancer and to arise}~~

~~problems that tobacco smell remains in the mouth and the mouth becomes dry and rough on smoking.}~~ **introduced in the lungs of those exposed to the smoke to cause lung cancer and esophageal cancer. It also creates other problems such as lingering tobacco smell and dryness in the mouth.**

~~{In addition, there is another problem that persons around one who is smoking also inhale the tobacco smoke containing nicotine and tar to cause an indirect harm of the tobacco smoke.~~

[0009] As a result, nicotine and tar generated from the tobacco are absorbed into a human body to cause various diseases such as oral cavity carcinoma, pharynx cancer, laryngeal cancer, esophageal cancer, pancreas cancer, kidney cancer, bladder cancer, lung cancer, uterine carcinoma, heart disease, etc.

[0010] Under such circumstances, the former United States Bill Clinton has officially declared that tobacco shall be treated as an addictive drug, the World Health Organization Director – General Gro Harlem Brundtland – has declared a war against tobacco, and European Parliament has determined to ban all tobacco advertising and sponsorship after 2006.

[0011] As tobacco has been internationally blamed ~~{for}~~ **as** a cause of various ~~{disease}~~ **diseases** owing to nicotine and tar and considered as an addictive drug, many tobacco companies in the world have ~~{extensively studied}~~ **conducted extensive studies** to develop ~~{a method}~~ **methods** to remove tar and nicotine **from tobacco**, but nicotine and tar **still remain** in tobacco ~~{are still not removed}.~~

~~}~~

[0012] As known from oriental medicine ~~{and in Tong-Bogam}~~, the efficacy and effects on a human body of broad bellflower (platycodon), ginseng (*Panax ginseng*), peach kernel and Eum-yang-kwak are as follows:

[0013] The efficacy of broad bellflower (platycodon) lies in "Chung-Pye-Ha-Qi (cleaning lung and ~~{lowering}~~ **lowering** (pacifying) "Qi") and "Keo-Dam-Bae-Nong" (the discharge of phlegm and drainage of pus). {

}The efficacy **of broad bellflower** on a human body ~~{lies in a}~~ **is used to assist in the** discharge of phlegm, ~~{a cough remedy, a Bae-Nong (drainage of pus) on a pronunciation disorder in the throat, scarlet fever (this disease is well taken by 6-7 years old children and characterized in a sudden chill, a face blushing and a skin eruption).~~

as a cough remedy, to assist in the drainage of pus in the throat, and to alleviate the symptoms of scarlet fever.

[0014] Specifically, it is used ~~{when a}~~ **to alleviate** cough symptom ~~{is resulted}~~ **resulting** from **the** common cold, upper air-~~{passages}~~ **passageway** infection, acute bronchitis, pneumonia, etc., or when sputa have a fishy smell owing to acute tonsillitis, acute sore throat, lung abscess, etc. **is present.**

[0015] In case of scarlet fever, an internal use of 10% extract of platycodi radix (the root of broad bellflower) is ~~{good for}~~ **effective in** reducing pyrexia ~~{(having)}~~ (fever) and throat pain. Keeping an olive in {a} **the** mouth ~~{is good for}~~ **acts as an** anti-inflammation ~~{of}~~ **agent for** the throat.

[0016] Meanwhile, {a} broad bellflower (platycodon) activates the five viscera ~~{(of)}~~ (heart, liver, spleen, lungs and kidneys) and the six entrails ~~{(of)}~~ (gall bladder, stomach, small and large intestines, the paunch, the bladder and the bowels) and decomposes and ~~{counteract}~~ **counteracts** poisonous materials in a human body.

[0017] The efficacy of ginseng radix lies in the properties of Tae-Bo-Won-Qi ~~{{(Replenishing)}~~**(replenishing** and supplementing the primordial qi), An-Sin-Ik-Ji ~~{{(Tranquilizing)}~~**(tranquilizing** the mind to improve the wisdom), Keon-Bi-Ik-Qi ~~{{(Activating)}~~**(activating** the spleen to improve qi), and Saeng-Jin (promoting fluid circulation in the body), etc. It is also administered and used in life-threatening emergencies ~~{Saeng-Jin (Promoting the product of body fluid), etc.~~

~~It is also used for saving life in case of emergency.~~ {

}Especially, it is used ~~{for a state of weak }~~to treat those having a condition of a weak heart pulse due to imperfect function ~~{imperfection}~~ of the heart and poor circulation in the blood vessel system ~~{by various causes, the chill feeling in the legs and arms, Ja-Han (A symptom that a person morbidly sweats too much), etc.~~

}due to various causes.

[0018] It is used for Bi-Wi-Qi-Heo ~~{{(The)}~~**(wherein the** primordial qi of the viscera and stomach are weak~~{})~~**, or infirmity)**. Especially, it can be ~~{applied for Sang-Bok-Bi-Man (A disease feeling oppressed in the chest and gasping for breath) causes}~~ used to treat Sang-Bok-Bi-Man (a tightness of the chest accompanied by a shortness of breath) as may be caused by hepatitis, chronic gastritis, peptic ulcer disease (PUD) or other factors, which may be accompanied by a lack of appetite, diarrhea, vomiting, etc. {

}It can also be used ~~{for}~~ to treat anemia together with drugs for nourishing ~~{of}~~ the blood.

~~{It can }~~[0019] Ginseng radix can also be used for asthma and dyspnoea caused by Pye-Sin-Yang-Huh (a weakness of the lungs and kidneys, which is

accompanied by symptoms of shivering). Additionally,~~{(The yang-qi lacks in the lung and kidney, which causes a symptoms of quivering from cold or shivering with cold).~~

} It is used for polydipsia (thirst) caused by diabetes or dehydration owing to fever. Especially, it is very effective for a mild case of diabetes, that is, it lowers the level of blood sugar and reduces the elimination of urine sugar. For a serious case of diabetes, it mainly alleviates polydipsia (thirst) and general prostration. {

} It may also be used for nervous disorders since it helps to reduce heart flutters, has a calming effect against agitation, and helps to achieve a calm state of mind. Ginseng radix may also be used to treat impotence and~~{is used for a nervous breakdown. Especially, it reduces heart flutter, calms down the agitation, and improves a trance state.~~

~~It is used for a weakness of sexual function. Especially, it is effective in an erection imperfection and a}~~ premature ejaculation in males. {

} In addition, it has ~~{an}~~ a preventive effect ~~{of}~~ against cancer ~~{prevention.~~

}.

[0020] The efficacy of peach kernel lies in Pa-Hyul-Geo-Huh (disentangling and removing the bad blood which has been congested and entangled in the body~~{}}~~, i.e., cleansing the blood) and Yoon-Jo-Hwal-Jang (moistening the dried body to activate the intestines, i.e., hydrating the body).~~{-}~~

~~{It is used for disease}~~ **[0021]** Peach kernels may also be used for treating diseases relating to extravasated blood, e.g., coagulated blood, for example, Hyul-Eo-Kyung-Tong (pain in blood vessel caused by extravasated blood), intestinal pain in the abdominal region, Kyung-Hang-Bul-Chang,

dark-red blood, small amount of blood, menstrual irregularity, a disease in which the flat of the tongue is purple, a disease in which extravasated blood lumps around the tongue to form spot(s), Maek-Sap, Chim-Wan (symptom of prostration due to weak qi), etc.

[0022] The peach kernel ~~{is}~~ **may also be** used ~~{for an}~~ **to treat** internal hemorrhage due to Ta-Bak-Yom-Jwa (tissue distortion by a stroke or blow), and ~~{a}~~ **accompanying** pain, ~~{regardless of}~~ **whether old or** new ~~{or old}~~ and **whether** internal or external ~~{wound}~~. {

~~}It {is}~~ **may also be** used ~~{for a}~~ **to treat** constipation caused by intestinal dryness.

~~{Especially, it is suitable in a constipation followed by an internal wound and a constipation caused by lack of the intestine's move.~~

~~The peach kernel is}~~**[0023] The peach kernel may also be** used as an adjuvant for an acute appendicitis and a lung abscess.

[0024] Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of Epimedium herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanum*)) functions as a vital tonic of yang-qi and eum-qi in cells and organs of **the** human body. ~~{And it}~~ **It** facilitates the circulation of blood in the five viscera and the six entrails and promotes **vitality and energy. It exhibits** ~~{the vital energy on thirst and fatigue.~~

~~It shows}~~ an immune activity against cancer cells and tissues, and also ~~{shows}~~ **exhibits** a vital activity ~~{in}~~ **against** diabetes and constipation when it is applied for a long time.

[0025] It can be understood that broad bellflower radix, ginseng radix and peach kernel, and Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of *Epimedium kareancrm*), all of which have been employed in the oriental medicine, ~~{are beneficially used}~~ **have beneficial effects and properties** for a human body.

THE EMBODIMENT AND OPERATION OF THE INVENTION:

MANUFACTURING PROCESS

MANUFACTURING PROCESS I

PROCESS I

~~{Platycodi}~~**[0037]** **Platycodi** radix (broad bellflower) of 2-3 years old, ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) of 1 year old and peach kernel (persicae semen) or Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanum*)) are dried under shade conditions. These ~~{for a specific period.}~~

~~The above}~~ herb materials are dried ~~{up}~~ to ~~{the}~~ **have a** water content ~~{of platycodi}~~ **as follows: platycodi** radix (broad bellflower) 6-10%, ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) 10-14% and peach kernel (persicae semen) ~~{harvested in June-August}~~ 6-10%, respectively.

PROCESS II

[0039] The dried ~~{platycodi}~~ **platycodi** radix (broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) and peach kernel (persicae semen) **are** pulverized into a size ~~{of}~~ **between** 100-130 ~~{meshes, the}~~ **mesh, which** size ~~{that}~~ cannot infiltrate through a cigarette filter. A small amount of glycerin may be applied.

PROCESS III

[0040] The powders of dried ~~{platycodi}~~ **platycodi** radix (a broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) and peach kernel (persicae semen) obtained through the Process 2 ~~{is}~~ **are** mixed ~~{into}~~ **with** cigarette leaves from which cigarettes will be made.

MANUFACTURING PROCESS 2

PROCESS I

~~{Platycodi}~~**[0041]** Platycodi radix (broad bellflower) of 2-3 years old, ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) of 1 year old and peach kernel (persicae semen) and Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanum*)) are dried under shade. These ~~{for a specific period}~~.

The ~~above~~ herb materials are dried ~~{up}~~ to ~~{the}~~ have a water content ~~{of platycodi}~~ as follows: platycodi radix (broad bellflower) 6-10%, ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) 10-14%, peach kernel (persicae semen) and Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanum*)) 3-7%, respectively.

PROCESS II

~~{Platycodi}~~**[0043]** Platycodi radix (broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) and peach kernel (persicae semen) are pulverized ~~{into}~~ to a size ~~{of}~~ between 100-130 ~~{meshes to a}~~ mesh, which size ~~{they would}~~ does not infiltrate through a cigarette filter. A small amount of glycerin may be applied on the powder.

PROCESS III

[0044] Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanum*)) obtained through Process I is cut to the same size ~~{of}~~ the ~~{specific size}~~ tobacco leaves were cut.

PROCESS IV

[0045] The powder of ~~{platycodi}~~ **platycodi** radix (broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) and peach kernel (persicae semen) obtained through Process II and Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanum*)) obtained through Process III are mixed with tobacco leaves from which cigarettes will be made.

MANUFACTURING PROCESS 4

[0046] Onto the tobacco leaves and Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanum*)) that were cut at a specific size before the mixture is processed into cigarette machine, the powdered ~~{platycodi}~~ **platycodi** radix (a broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Penax ginseng*) and peach kernel (persicae semen) are sprayed evenly at a rate of 0.3%~~{, respectively}~~ **by weight of the tobacco leaves and Eum-yang-kwak herbal tea.**

EXAMPLE 1

PROCESS I

~~{Playcodi}~~[0047] **Platycodi** radix (broad bellflower) of 2-3 years old, ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) of 1 year old and peach kernel (persicae semen) harvested in June-August are dried under shade ~~{for a specific period}~~ to obtain 300 g of ~~{Playcodi}~~ **Platycodi** radix (a broad bellflower), ~~{ginseng}~~ **inseng** radix (*Panax ginseng*) and peach kernel (persicae semen), respectively.

[0048] The above herb materials are dried ~~{up to the}~~ **to have to have a** water content ~~{of platycodi}~~ **as follows: platycodi** radix (broad bellflower) 8.45%, ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) 12.6% and peach kernel (persicae semen) 7.75%, respectively.

PROCESS II

~~{Playcodi}~~**[0049]** **Platycodi** radix (broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) and peach kernel (persicae semen) obtained through Process I are pulverized ~~{into}~~ **to** a size ~~{of}~~ **between** 100-130 ~~{meshes to a}~~ **mesh, which** size ~~{they would}~~ **does** not infiltrate through a cigarette filter. A small amount of glycerin may be applied on the powder.

PROCESS III

[0050] Each 300 grams of ~~{playcodi}~~ **platycodi** radix (broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) and peach kernel (persicae semen) obtained through Process II are mixed to 99-100 grams of tobacco leaves to produce cigarettes.

EXAMPLE 2

[0051] The powdered ~~{playcodi}~~ **platycodi** radix (broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) and peach kernel (persicae semen) and tobacco leaves are ~~{given}~~ **mixed in** proportions of 3:3:3:991, and prior to processing the tobacco leaves for manufacturing cigarettes the powder ~~{playcodi}~~ **platycodi** radix (broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) and peach kernel (persicae semen) are applied evenly **to the tobacco leaves**.

EXAMPLE 3

~~{Mix}~~**[0052]** 0.3% of powdered ~~{playcodi}~~ **platycodi** radix (broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) and peach kernel (persicae semen), respectively, ~~{to}~~ **are mixed with** 99.1% of tobacco leaves before processing for the manufacture of cigarettes.

EXAMPLE 4

PROCESS I

~~{Platycodi}~~**[0053]** **Platycodi** radix (broad bellflower) of 2-3 years old, ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) of 1 year old, peach kernel (persicae semen) harvested in June-August and Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanum*)) are dried under shade for a ~~{specific}~~ **predetermined** period.

PROCESS 2

~~{Each 300 g of platycodi}~~**[0054]** **A 300 g mixture in equal parts of platycodi** radix (broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) and peach kernel (persicae semen), is pulverized to the size ~~{of}~~ **between** 100-130 ~~{meshes, to the extent it would}~~ **mesh, which size does not** infiltrate through a cigarette filter. A small amount of glycerin may be applied.

PROCESS 3

[0055] Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanum*)) is cut to the same size of the sliced tobacco leaves to obtain 391 g **of cut eum-yang-kwak**.

PROCESS ~~{IV}~~ 4

[0056] Each 3 g of powdered ~~{platycodi}~~ **platycodi** radix (broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*) and peach kernel (persicae semen), respectively, obtained through Process II and 391 g of Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanum*)) cut to a specific size are mixed to 600 g of sliced tobacco leaves to manufacture cigarettes.

EXAMPLE 5

[0057] Sliced tobacco leaves and sliced herb materials ~~{are mixed at the ratio of 600:391:3:3:3 for tobacco leaves}~~, Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanum*)), ~~{platycodi}~~ **platycodi** radix (a broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*), and peach kernel (persicae semen), **are mixed at the ratio of 600:391:3:3:3**, respectively, to produce cigarettes.

EXAMPLE 6

[0058] Sliced tobacco leaves and sliced herb materials ~~{are mixed at the ratio of 596:395:3:3:3 for tobacco leaves}~~, Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanam*)), ~~{platycodi}~~ **platycodi** radix (a broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*), and peach kernel (persicae semen), **are mixed at the ratio of 596:395:3:3:3**, respectively, to produce cigarettes.

EXAMPLE 7

~~{Platycodi}~~**[0059]** **Platycodi** radix (broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*), and peach kernel (persicae semen) are mixed at $\pm 0.1\%$, and sliced tobacco leaves and Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanum*)) are mixed at a ratio of 6:4, to produce cigarettes.

[0060] The following comparison table shows the differences between the existing cigarettes and those that contain Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanum*)), ~~{platycodi}~~ **platycodi** radix (a broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*), and peach kernel (persicae semen):

Conventional Cigarette	Cigarette containing Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (<i>Epimedium koreanum</i>)), {platycodi} platycodi radix (broad bellflower), ginseng radix (<i>Panax ginseng</i>), and peach kernel (persicae semen):
1. Tastes burning dried grass	1. Mild smoke
2. Strong smoke	2. Mild taste
3. Taste gradually becomes bitter	3. Nicotine and tar substantially
4. Rough Tongue eliminated	4. Long time smoking causes no dizziness
5. Aggravated fatigue	5. No fatigue
6. Vomiting from long smoking	6. Consistent mild taste
7. Dizziness	7. Pleasant flavor hides cigarette odor
8. Decrease of appetite	8. No offensive smoke in a small confined space
9. Dryness	9. No dryness in mouth
10. Unpleasant mouth odor caused by nicotine and tar	10. No foul breath by nicotine and tar
11. Rough tongue	11. No dryness

[0061] As will be appreciated the cigarettes produced according to the process of this invention ~~{will be}~~ **is** mild and **helps to** prevent ~~{a}~~ **formation of** hard, obstructive phlegm in the throat, and **by virtue of** having a reduced content of nicotine and tar, ~~{the}~~ **these hazardous** substances ~~{hazardous to human body are eliminated}~~ **are significantly reduced** and protects people around the smoker from indirect adverse ~~{effect.}~~ **effects.**

[Table 1] {

}(Conventional Cigarette)

[Table 2] {

}(Tobacco product ~~{under}~~ **of the ~~{prevent}~~ **present** invention)**

[0062] Table 1 shows the quantity of aroma, quality. and nicotine and tar emitted by the conventional tobacco, and Table 2 shows the quantity

of aroma, quality, and nicotine and tar emitted by the tobacco containing ~~{platycodi}~~ **platycodi** radix (broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*), and peach kernel (persicae semen).

- [0063]** A comparison of both Tables 1 and 2 shows that the tobacco of the present invention emits a lot more aroma than that of the conventional tobacco.
- [0064]** In regard to the quality, both the conventional tobacco and the tobacco of the present invention are similar as shown in Tables 1 and 2.
- [0065]** In regard to the contents of nicotine and tar, as exhibited in Tables 1 and 2, contrary to the conventional tobacco having a high content, the tobacco of the present invention ~~{has eliminated}~~ **exhibits a 75% reduction** of these **harmful** substances.
- [0066]** In comparison with the conventional tobacco, the tobacco of the present invention maintains the same quality, much better aroma, and 75% of nicotine and tar removed.
- [0067]** Reduced contents of nicotine and tar will reduce the risk posed by these hazardous substances and will contribute in the reduction of air pollution.
- [0068]** Additional advantage from applying Eum-yang-kwak (dried leaves of epimedii herbal tea (*Epimedium koreanum*)), ~~{platycodi}~~ **platycodi** radix (broad bellflower), ginseng radix (*Panax ginseng*), and peach kernel (persicae semen) in the production of tobacco products will boost rural economy as farmers will be engaged in mass production of these herb materials.